

Legal and Normative Framework: Throughout the documents, Hasan underscores that the actions of the interim regime violate both Bangladeshi law and international law, engaging the Rome Statute of the ICC and various human rights treaties. Key legal points from the summary include:

- The identified conduct meets the definitions of Crimes Against Humanity under Article 7 of the Rome Statute: *Murder, Persecution, Imprisonment, and Other Inhumane Acts* are repeatedly cited. The requirement of a “*widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population*” is evidenced by the broad geographic spread and organized nature of the violence
- Bangladesh’s status as a state party to the ICC (since 2010) means the Court has jurisdiction. The time frame (2024–2025) is squarely within the ICC’s temporal jurisdiction.
- No credible domestic investigations are underway – rather, the regime has been prosecuting the *victims* (for example, jailing opposition members for the deaths of protesters, which observers call victors’ justice ([Bangladesh’s interim government accused of political persecution of journalists : Peoples Dispatch](#))). This fulfills the complementarity criterion for ICC admissibility (national courts unwilling/unable to prosecute genuinely).
- International human rights norms: The crackdown breaches the ICCPR (right to life, prohibition of arbitrary detention, freedom of expression), the Convention Against Torture, and possibly constitutes genocidal acts (violence against Hindus could be seen as intending to destroy that community in part). While the term genocide is used cautiously, the targeting of a religious minority for attack is highlighted as extremely serious. Additionally, the petition references that these abuses have drawn notice under the UN’s Universal Periodic Review and by bodies like the UNHRC, reinforcing that they are not internal matters but of international concern.
- Precedents and comparators: The situation is implicitly compared to past cases like Kenya (2007-08 post-election violence) and Ivory Coast (2010-11 post-election crisis), where political leaders were held accountable for orchestrating violence. It is argued that Bangladesh’s case similarly involves orchestrated violence for political ends – except in this instance it led to an undemocratic regime installation. This arguably makes it even more important to address, lest it encourage future coups.

Demands and Objectives: Across the documents, Mahamudul Hasan makes clear what outcomes he seeks:

1. ICC Investigation and Prosecution: He formally requests the ICC Prosecutor to investigate and charge Dr. Yunus and any other persons bearing greatest responsibility for the alleged crimes. The end goal is to have arrest warrants issued, which could lead to trials in The Hague. By doing so, he hopes justice will be delivered for victims – e.g., families of murdered police and activists, minority communities robbed of security, and journalists whose rights were trampled – and that the perpetrators face consequences on

an international stage.

2. **Restoration of Rule of Law:** By spotlighting these crimes, Hasan aims to delegitimize the interim regime's repressive actions and galvanize both domestic and international forces to push Bangladesh back towards lawful governance. The documents call for "international oversight" – suggesting perhaps the deployment of observers or involvement of the UN Security Council to monitor Bangladesh's situation.
3. **Protection of Vulnerable Groups:** The advocacy emphasizes the need to protect those currently at risk – journalists, opposition members, minorities. One immediate demand in the UN letter is for an urgent UN inquiry, which could recommend measures to safeguard human rights on the ground. By raising alarm at the highest levels, Hasan is trying to create pressure on the interim government to halt any ongoing persecution (for instance, to release political prisoners and halt any communal incitement).
4. **Documentation and Recognition of Victims' Plight:** The executive summary and evidence serve to ensure that the narrative of victims is recorded and acknowledged. Often during chaotic regime changes, individual stories get lost. Here, by cataloguing incidents (like the killing of journalist's family, or the arrest of specific media figures), the submission gives voice to those individuals and communities. This record is valuable for historical truth and for any future reconciliation processes.
5. **No Impunity for Power Grabbers:** On a broader level, the effort sends a message that coups and anti-democratic takeovers coupled with mass violence will meet international resistance. Hasan's cover letter explicitly says he seeks to hold accountable "those who destabilize nations through terrorist-backed political engineering". In other words, orchestrating a coup with the help of extremist violence is itself being framed as a crime (even if not labeled as a standalone crime in international law, its component acts are criminal). If the ICC or UN act on this, it sets a precedent against such methods.

Conclusion/Synthesis: The attached documents and evidence collectively paint a dire picture of a country where the forces of law and democracy were subverted by violence. They highlight named instances of brutality and repression, tie them to responsible actors, and invoke international law to seek justice. Mahamudul Hasan's role throughout is deliberately framed as a private citizen advocate – he is not acting on behalf of any government or political party, which bolsters the moral weight of his appeal. The focus remains on human rights and victims, not on any personal or partisan interest.

By synthesizing all provided materials, the executive summary underscores that what happened (and is happening) in Bangladesh is not an isolated internal affair, but a matter of international criminal law and concern. The responsible actors – chiefly Dr. Yunus and his interim government collaborators – are identified as orchestrators of crimes. The evidence from reputable sources (UN reports, Reuters, AFP, etc.) backs up the claims of killings, persecution, and mayhem. And the demands – ICC action, UN inquiry, restoration of democracy – are clearly laid out as necessary steps to address the crisis.

In essence, this case is presented as a crucial test for international justice: Will those who overthrow a democracy and unleash mass violence be held to account?